

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1844.

The Weekly Whig Standard of to-day will contain, in addition to the usual editorial and selected matter, the letter of Mr. Webster, in relation to the Presidency. Extra copies may be procured at this office at \$2 per hundred. Price, per annum, of the Weekly Whig Standard, one dollar, in advance.

THE TWO SUBJECTS OF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

We understand that the Locofocos held a caucus the other evening, at which it was determined that the debate upon the report of the Committee on Elections, in regard to the right of the persons elected as members by general ticket to hold their seats in violation of the provisions of the apportionment law, shall cease on Tuesday next. As they constitute two-thirds of the House, they can of course do whatever they please, and may apply the gag whenever they think proper to do so. It strikes us, however, as being a little singular that they should pursue so different a course on the two most important subjects now before that body; that while they show so much anxiety to prevent the people from obtaining light upon the question which involves their right to be represented by districts, they are quite willing the debate upon the rules should go on week after week, almost month after month, the House in the meantime being without permanent rules, and acting under those temporarily adopted.

Why this extreme anxiety to smother discussion upon the first subject—one of very great importance, and involving a constitutional question, and a perfect willingness to occupy so much time in debating the other? Is it because they fear the course they are pursuing in setting at naught the apportionment law of the last Congress will not bear the test of examination? Do they fear the scrutinizing eye of the people? Are they alarmed lest their constituents and masters should understand the subject too well? If not, why are they so desirous to apply the gag, and silence debate?

It is amusing to see how principles change with circumstances, and how different are the phases of Democracy at different times and under different circumstances. For instance, the system of electing members of Congress by districts is now anti-democratic, and the most ultra Democrats in the House are endeavoring to distinguish themselves by their opposition to this system. Do they know what the Democratic doctrine upon this subject was in 1826? Do they know that the subject was then discussed in Congress, and the opinion of the leading men of the party at that time deliberately placed upon record? If not, we can enlighten them, and for their especial edification quote the following passage from the report of a committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Benton was chairman, (he being the author of the report,) made at the 1st session of the 19th Congress (1826). In that report he deliberately, and with peculiar force and propriety, says:

"The objection, that the establishment of a uniform mode of election by districts will trench upon the rights of the States, cannot be admitted. Uniformity, as such, cannot be an evil; and if it was, the infliction of it could not be avoided by rejecting the committee's plan of amendment. For if uniformity by districts is not established by the free consent of the States, uniformity by general ticket or legislative ballot must be imposed by necessity. For, when the large States consolidate their votes to overwhelm the small ones, those, in their turn, must concentrate their own strength to resist them. A few States may persevere, for some time, in what they believe to be the fairest system; but, when they see the unity of action which others derive from the general ticket and legislative modes of election, they will not, and, with due regard to their own safety, they cannot, resist the temptation of following the same plans. Hence, uniformity will be imposed by necessity, if it is not adopted from choice; with this great difference, that the first uniformity will deliver up the votes of the State to the active managers in the General Assemblies, while the latter would leave them in the hands of the real sovereign, the qualified voters of the whole State. It can hardly be said that the States would have a choice, when the option would be between falling into the general ticket system, and submitting to a material diminution of their relative

weight in the election. The question, then, turns upon the relative advantages of the general ticket and district modes of voting; one or the other of which must soon universally prevail; and it matters nothing to the sovereignty of the States, whether one shall be established by the Constitution, or the other imposed by necessity; and, as the whole point of this objection is confined to the mere right of choice, and of changing the systems from time to time, it results, that this right can be of no value where choice is impossible and change not desirable.

"The second point in the objection is, the supposed diminution of the power of the State, is that tendency to scatter the votes which the district system is admitted to possess.

"Admitting that a unity of its votes may be desirable to a State; that unity will be produced by the district system, as often as the State desires it. If the majorities in all the districts are of the same opinion, they will create the unity by giving the same vote; if they are not, it is held to be a violation of the rights of so many districts as would have voted differently, to impress their votes into the service of the dominant party in the General Assembly of the State.

In the general ticket mode of election, the vote of the State is directed by the majority of the State Legislature; the majority itself influenced by some leading members; and the ticket thus arranged, is often made to triumph over the whole State, by the mere effect of discipline, AND IN OPEN VIOLATION OF THE WILL OF THE ACTUAL SOVEREIGNS, the fair majority of the qualified voters. IT IS CAPABLE OF DEMONSTRATION, THAT THE GENERAL TICKET ELECTION, ESPECIALLY OVER A LARGE SURFACE, IS OFTEN NO ELECTION AT ALL BY THE PEOPLE. A SMALL AND ORGANIZED BODY SUPPLY THE PLACE OF NUMBERS, BY UNITY OF DESIGN AND ENERGY OF ACTION. WANT OF CONCENT IN THE BODY OF THE PEOPLE WILL RENDER SUPERIOR NUMBERS OF NO AVAIL. Division will destroy their strength, by scattering their votes; and anticipation of defeat will insure it, by preventing numbers from going to the polls."

We might quote other passages from this able report, equally pertinent to the subject now before the House, and equally unanswerable by argument; but our space admonishes us to refrain.

It is but just to remark, that the report from which the above extract is taken, was upon a proposition so to amend the Constitution as to give the election of President and Vice President to the people; but the argument is not less applicable to the subject now under discussion.

CONFIRMATION.—The Senate, yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Hon. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. The vote stood: For confirming, 39; for rejection, 10.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

We learn from the Richmond Whig that the Convention is a glorious assemblage of the Whigs of Virginia, and that so numerous are the delegates in attendance, that the public houses are overflowing; the following is a sketch of the first day's proceedings of the Convention:

At an early period, after the appointed time of meeting, the Cabin—immense as it is, was crowded. The multitude was called to order by Vincent Witcher, on whose motion Valentine W. Southall was called to the Chair, and R. H. Toler, Alexander Mosely, John S. Gallaher, and John W. Syme were appointed Secretaries.

A committee of seventeen was appointed, on motion of Gen. Edward Watts, of Roanoke, to nominate officers, report rules, &c.

Mr. Andrew Hunter, of Jefferson, then addressed the Convention for about an hour. The delight of the audience was testified by numerous bursts of applause.

The Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the Convention again assembled, and the Cabin was filled to overflowing. The names of the delegates in attendance, nearly 500, were read.

The Committee of seventeen nominated BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH for President; and Gen. Edward Watts, of Roanoke, Valentine W. Southall, of Albemarle, John H. Peyton, of Augusta, Wm. B. Preston, of Montgomery, James M. Stephens, n. of Tyler, Edmund P. Hunter, of Berkeley, Robert W. Carter, of Richmond county, John Lewis, of Kanawha, Vincent Witcher, of Pittsylvania, and Joseph Segar, of Elizabeth City, Vice Presidents; and R. H. Toler, A. Mosely, J. S. Gallaher, and J. W. Syme, Secretaries.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted. Mr. Leigh, on taking the Chair, returned thanks in a speech characterized by all the vigor of intellect, chasteness and beauty of diction, for which he is distinguished.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—There has been a Democratic Convention held in Virginia, attended alike by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, and those of Mr. Van Buren. The Richmond Enquirer says, on this very important topic—

"The spirit of re-union has come to drop balm and blessings from its wings. As was said in the Convention, the Ark of the Republican Party, which has been agitated on the billows of the sea of Liberty for twelve months past, has now touched the summit of Mount Ararat—the Rainbow of Peace is brightening the Heavens—and the Dove has gone forth from the Ark to bring back the Olive Branch to all our party."

No doubt that the Dove has gone out in search of the "Olive Branch of Peace"—evidences of which we daily see in the movements of the wire-pullers of the Locofoco party;—but will it be found? He who expects it must be as soft as the "sucking-dove" the Convention has despatched. It takes men, "high-minded men," to manage affairs now-a-days—doves don't answer. And the Enquirer will find the "Ark" of its "Republican party" much nearer the headwaters of Salt river next Fall than it will ever be to Ararat.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Many of the Whig papers in this State have named the Hon. HARMAR DENNY, of Pittsburg, as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency. At a meeting held in Pittsburg, on the 2d instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has viewed with gratification the very frequent mention by the Whig papers of this and other States of the name of our fellow citizen, HARMAR DENNY, for the Vice Presidency; and that we believe that his nomination will concentrate the republican forces in support of Henry Clay, and bring out the full Harrison vote of the State.

Colonel Johnson has written a letter to the Editor of the Globe, in which he says, although his name is before the people for Chief Magistrate, yet, if the Convention sees fit to designate him for the second office, or place him among the rank and file of his Democratic friends, he shall submit with cheerfulness.

That is to say, if he can't be President, he'll accept of Vice; and if he can't get that, he'll take anything else—even the "old trousers."

MR. CALHOUN.—The New York Republic, General Green's paper, alluding to the Globe's declaration that Mr. Calhoun will support Mr. Van Buren, says:

"We assert upon better authority than any person now in Washington can have, that no one is authorized by Mr. Calhoun to give such an assurance."

"Is this a deliberate and wilful misstatement, or mere speculation? We assert that no man who has any regard for his character will stand sponsor for the declaration of the Globe."

"When we say that our authority is better than that of any one now in Washington, we do not refer to Mr. Calhoun's published letter.—That Mr. Calhoun will cordially support Mr. Van Buren's election is impossible."

MANUFACTURES IN TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee Agriculturist contains the following sensible article on the importance of sustaining manufactures in Tennessee. Now, it is worthy of remark that this is from a neutral paper—an agricultural paper—a people's paper—a workingmen's paper. Then, it is from a Southern, cotton-growing, slaveholding State:

"Tennessee can never flourish as was intended by the maker of all things without the introduction of manufactures. We have water power, the best known, mineral resources exhaustless, can grow wool to any amount, and cotton for home consumption, and make all our own provisions, and yet most of our clothing comes from abroad. Our towns are all villages, and likely to remain so, and we cannot become truly an independent people without making food and raiment at home. There is no country where provisions are cheaper, and we see no substantial reason why capital might not be profitably vested here in any branch of productive industry. Let us make our shoes, hats, coats, shirts, castings, carriages, ploughs, hoes, glass, and wares of every kind, and the farmer will find a ready market for all his products, the mechanic will get constant and profitable employment, and commerce will take a new, safe, and more profitable direction. The merchant, instead of draining the country to get money to send East for goods, can do business with less capital, save exchange by giving manufactured articles for raw materials, and the farmer could purchase almost everything he needs with wheat, corn, potatoes, and such articles as his farm would produce. On this plan less than one-fourth the money now required would answer our purposes. We would save the interest we are paying the banks, and, indeed, we would put a stop to the mania of banking, to give relief, afford facilities for destructive speculation, and make idlers rich without manual labor. The subject needs only examination, and we think certainly our capitalists will soon see it to their interest to build up workshops, and that all classes of society will give their aid and countenance to so desirable enterprises."

Van Buren is certainly getting in his second childhood, for the Detroit Advertiser says he can't run alone. Jackson has to lead him along, by tying his military sash around his waist!

GOV. FENNER.—We are happy to announce that Governor Fenner is considered out of danger, and is now convalescent. There is every reason to hope that he will be well in the course of a few days.—Providence Journal of the 6th.

GRAIN.—It appears from careful examination, that the average of grain grown in the United States is 32 bushels to the inhabitant, first deducting a tenth for seed. The average of Northern States (Virginia and the District of Columbia included) is twenty-two bushels; that of the Southern and Western States and Territories 42 bushels; and that of the cotton growing States alone, 44 bushels to each person. Sir Robert Peel states that the consumption of wheat in Great Britain is 192,000,000 bushels a year, which gives an average of near eight bushels to the inhabitant.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By a special and extraordinary express from Boston just arrived, five days later intelligence from Europe has been received at the office of the New York Herald.

This news reached Boston on Tuesday evening by the ship Republic, Captain Luce, which left Liverpool on the 11th ult.

We have papers to that date inclusive. According to all accounts, O'Connell may be convicted.

There has been a further improvement in the wheat market.

Money continues abundant. Cotton was again in the ascendancy. The market closed firmly at the last accounts.

There have been a few revolutionary indications in France. A thousand students had called upon Lafayette; they were rife for an *emue'e*, and cried *vive Mohere*.

A good prospect for a very fine spring trade was held out.

Every thing was prosperous in Great Britain. French disturbances had occurred in Athens.

LIBERAL LEGACIES.—We learn that the following legacies have been left by Israel Munson, our late worthy fellow-citizen, who died on Friday last, at an advanced age:

Massachusetts General Hospital	\$20,000
Harvard College	15,000
Yale College	15,000
Yale Medical School	5,000
Blind Asylum	4,000
Farm School	3,000
Eye and Ear Infirmary	3,000
Retreat at Hartford	5,000
	\$70,000

Boston Mer. Jour.

ROGUES.—A letter (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) dated Louisa, Ky., January 15, says:

"Some counterfeiters and rogues have robbed a tailor's shop and dwelling house of \$4,000 in cash, and about \$10,000 in cloths. We are, at this time, diligently seeking to bring the rascals to justice. They brought some counterfeit Indiana 5's that are remarkably well executed, and hard to detect. The pursued and pursuers were in breathitt on the 10th, the villains about ten miles ahead."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About half past 10, last night, a fire broke out in the block of buildings on the southwest corner of Gay and Lombard streets, opposite the Exchange and Public Store, occupied by various Notaries Public, Insurance Agents, &c. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but owing to the fire originating in the upper part of the building, and getting under the slate roof, their efforts were unavailing, except in saving the surrounding property.—Baltimore American, Feb. 9.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—A late number of the New Orleans Bee says—"A letter has been shown us by a highly respectable commercial house in this city, wherein the writer mentions that one of the Texan commissioners, and the most influential of them, writing from Salinas under date of the 26th of December, says, 'that they were momentarily expecting new instructions from Santa Anna, (to his Commissioners), and that they had every reason to hope that arrangements would be completed to the satisfaction of all parties.'"

AN ANECDOTE.—The Boston Post says that a couple of foreigners, who had never enjoyed the pleasure of a sleigh ride, decided to indulge in that amusement, while sojourning at the Tremont House, a while ago. A sleigh was ordered, accordingly, and they were asked if they would have one or two buffaloes? "Why, said one of them, very innocently, 'as we are not used to this sport, I think one buffalo will be as much as we can manage, unless they be very tame.'"

An institution called the Coffee Academy, has been established among the Choctaw Indians upon the site of Fort Coffee, about 20 miles above Fort Smith. The Arkansas Intelligencer says that it is to be devoted to literature, morals, agriculture, and the mechanic arts. It is supported by an appropriation from the Choctaw Council of \$6,000, besides an addition of \$1,000 appropriated by the Methodist Missionary Society, which extends its patronage to it, and in some measure has a controlling influence over it. In connexion with the Coffee Academy is to be established a female boarding school, both establishments to entertain and teach about 100 scholars. It was to commence operations about the 1st of February.

The Report of the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, (from the Minority of the Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives,) on the "General Ticket Members," is just published, and now ready for delivery, at this office: 16 pages, octavo—price, \$12 50 per thousand.

APOTHECARIES' HALL MAGNESIA, superior in every respect, to the common calcined, and quite equal to the celebrated Henry's Magnesia, and at a less price. A fresh supply of the above just received at
GILMAN'S
Drug store.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a store on Capitol Hill, a few rods southeast of the south Capitol gate, for the sale of—

Family Groceries, Horse Feed, Hardware, Crockeryware
Wood and Hollowware, Glassware, Baskets and Brushes
Combs, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons
Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, Powder and Shot
Ball and Spool Cotton, Laces, Silk, Thread
Window Glass and Putty
And a great many other useful articles, too long for an advertisement.
feb 5—1aw3w WM. W. STEWART.

BONSET CANDY, FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—Brown's Compound Bonset Candy, composed of a large number of vegetable materials, all of which are excellent of themselves, for the cure of coughs, colds, spitting of blood, &c.; 100 pounds this day received, at
GILMAN'S
Drug Store.

GENTLEMEN'S ELEGANT SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.—Just received, a small lot of Gentlemen's Scarfs, for street and evening dress; white and colored Kid Gloves, Shaving Soaps, Brushes, &c., &c. Also, Cassimere Gloves, (a new article), with a small invoice of "Meakin's" Extract; being decidedly superior to any in market. For sale at fair prices by
O. FISH & CO.,
Gents' Wardrobe Store, 1 & 2 Brown's hotel.
jan 23-3t

LOCAL NEWS.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—The last concert of these pleasing minstrels—"from the Granite State," on Thursday evening was a most delightful affair. The Assembly rooms were crowded with a host of our most beautiful and fashionable ladies, grave Senators, and gallant beaux; and all seemed to regret, at the conclusion, that they were to leave the metropolis on the morrow.—Shall we not have them again with us during the session?

CONCERT HALL.—Mr. Burton's Illuminated Concert is announced for this evening at the above Hall. Judging from what we have heard on the subject, this novelty is a pleasing and instructive auxiliary to the great Temperance cause, and will amply repay those who may attend it.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

FEBRUARY 9, 1844.

INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.
D. T. Flinnay, Charleston, S. C.; Perry Johnson, Wooster; Jas. Morrison, Pa.; T. G. Pratt, Md.; Jas. Towson, St. Louis; Jno. Fallow, Philad.; John Brigham, Watertown, Md.; R. W. Harding, Raleigh; J. Perkins, Fredericksburg; W. S. Eskridge, Lexington, Va.; John Compton, D. B. Turner and lady, J. B. Bogart, N. Y.; F. A. Wright, Columbus, Ga.; G. F. Solomon, Henry Terpis, Philad.; J. Walton, Newburyport; R. P. Waring, W. L. Waring, Essex co. Va.; John Green and lady, S. Green and lady, Tenn.; A. Golb, Baltimore; T. G. Pratt, Md.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.
Capt. Percival, U. S. N.; W. W. Curtis, Kinderhook; J. P. Kellogg, John W. Butler, lady and servant, N. Y.; Saml. C. Humes, Fort Washita, La.

TEMPERANCE (BEERS'S) HOTEL.
Mrs. McCartney, Richmond, Dr. Stearnes, Va.; J. Mason, Philad.

EXCHANGE (TYLER'S) HOTEL.
C. A. Alexander, Wm. Lockwood, Va.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday evening, the 8th instant, by the Rev. WM. HAWLEY, A. H. EVANS, Esq., (formerly of Virginia, to Miss MARIA MATILDA, youngest daughter of the late Colonel RICHARD COXE, all of Washington City.

FOR SALE, a first rate man for the victualing business, my man MOSES, well known in this city as an industrious sober hand. Sold for no fault, but only that I have no use at present for him. Restricted to the District. For reference, apply to P. Otterback, Centre Market. JAS. RHODES.
feb 10—3t

IMPORTANT TO THE SEDENTARY OR THOSE LABORING UNDER DISEASES OR CONTRACTION OF THE CHEST, FLACID MUSCLES, &c.—I have just received 1,500 pounds dumbbells, various sizes, an excellent and highly beneficial article for persons of sedentary habits or those laboring under diseases or contraction of the chest, lungs, flacid muscles, &c. and who are not well enough or have not the opportunity of taking out door exercise.
J. M. DORSETT,
Snuff, tobacco, and fancy store, Penn. avenue, corner of alley east of Gadsbys.
feb 10—

ILLUSTRATED CONCERT.—O. BURTON & Co. beg leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity that on SATURDAY evening the 10th inst., at CONCERT HALL, they will have the pleasure of presenting the same vocal and instrumental Concert, addresses, odes, &c. with the splendid

ILLUMINATED TEMPERANCE FIGURES that were displayed at the late Ladies' Union Temperance Festival, Baltimore, with nightly increasing applause. In addition to which, C. B. has since added an accurate view of the RUM-HOLE, Liberty street, Baltimore, in which the Washington Temperance Society originated.
Admission 25 cents, children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets to be had of Mr. Geo. Savage, Penn. Av. and at the Door.
feb 9—

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two two story Brick Houses, on New Jersey avenue, two squares from the Capitol. They are finished with basement rooms and large areas in front; folding doors to the parlors; three handsome chambers in the second story, and finished attics; the hill is being graded, and brick footways laid. These are good comfortable houses, and, to a good tenant, will be let low, or sold at a reasonable price. Apply to
R. FATTEN,
jan 30—t Penn. Av., betw. 10th and 11th sts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE. Will be sold on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Stryock, a few doors above the National Theatre, fronting Pennsylvania Avenue, all the household and kitchen furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, looking glasses, chairs, kitchen furniture, carpets, and various other articles too tedious to mention, seized and taken as the property of said Stryock, and will be sold to satisfy Mrs. E. McLean for house rent. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms cash.
feb 8—td JOHN WATERS, Bailiff.

TO THE LADIES.—Will be opened this day at Mrs. S. PARKER'S a few Greek Caps, a very beautiful evening head ornament, Bangle Head dress, Tassels, Tuckers, Girdles, &c., &c.
On hand an assortment of rich, and fashionable evening fans, long and short kid Gloves, all colors and No. for ladies. Gentlemen's Gloves all colors and No.
feb. 6—3t

SILK VELVETS, FRENCH MERINOES, &c.—This day received—
10 pieces blue-black Velvets, for ladies' dresses and bon ets
10 pieces superfine French Merinoes, fashionable colors
15 pieces black and colored Alpaccas
A large assortment fashionable Mousselines
1 carton very rich embroidered Shawls
1 do heavy black silk Shawls, 8-4 square
1 do rich eol red silk and satin Shawls
4 dozen silk velvet and plush Points
10 pieces plaid Cloakings, various patterns and colors
1 elegant embroidered velvet Mantilla
Ladies' Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ON HAND—

A large assortment of white and colored Flannels Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinets, Blankets, Shootings Table Diapers, Napkins, Toweling, &c.
Which I will offer at unusually low prices to lessen stock. I respectfully solicit a call from my friends and the public generally.

R. C. WASHINGTON.

N. B. Every account upon my books will be sent in on or before the 1st of January next, and I trust that my friends will be prepared to pay them when presented.
R. C. W.